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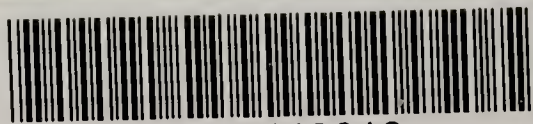
GOVERNMENT OF GIBRALTAR



DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT 1970

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1970

BY

A.D. BACARESE HAMILTON, ESQ., M.B., B.Ch.,
B.A.O. (Q.U. Belf.), D.P.H.,

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES

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SENIOR STAFF AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1970*

Director of Medical and Health Services and Principal School Medical Officer	:	A.D. Bacarese Hamilton, M.B. B.Ch. B.A.O. (Q.U.Belf.) D.P.H.
Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services and Hospital Administrator	:	Surg. Capt. E.H. Murchison O.B.E., Q.H.S., M.B., B.Ch., R.N. (Retd.)
Pathologist/Analyst	:	E.A. Imossi, M.R.C.S., (Eng.) L.R.C.P., (Lond.) M.C. Path.
Medical Officers	:	D.J. Toomey, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.) F.R.C.S. (Glas.)
	:	J.A. Cochrane, O.B.E., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.A.
	:	C. Suarez, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R. C.P. (Lond.), D.O. (Eng.), D.T. M. & H. (Eng.)
	:	B. Keane, M.B., B.C.h., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), M.R.C.O.G. (N.U.I.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.)
	:	I.C. Harvey, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
	:	S. Benady, M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Medical Specialist	:	J.J. Giraldi, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Edin.)
Consultant Paediatrician and Medical Officer Child Welfare Centre	:	H.G. Triay, O.B.E., M.D., Ch. B. (Edin.), D.C.H., R.C.P. & S. (Eng.)
District Medical Officers	:	J.C. Cassaglia, L.R.C.P. (Edin.) L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)
	:	R. Garcia Valarino, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool)
Dental Surgeon	:	J.J. Cochrane, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)
Superintendent, Psychiatric Unit	:	C.M. Montegriffo, M.B., B.S. (Lond.)
Assistant Port Medical Officer	:	C.A. Isola, M.B., B.C.h., B.A.O. (Dublin), L.A.H. (Ireland)
Chief Public Health Inspector and Superintendent of Markets	:	J.J. Tipping, F.R.S.H., A.R.I. P.H.H.
Chief Medical Laboratory Technician & Deputy Analyst	:	J.L. Bruzon, L.R.I.C., A.I.M. L.T.
Matron	:	Miss E.M. Johnson, M.B.E., S.R.N.
Principal Tutor	:	R. Durell, S.R.N., R.N.T.
Assistant Matron	:	Miss J.T. Moncur, SRN., S.C.M.
Administrative Assistant	:	M.K. McGrail
Chief Clerks	:	R. Barabich A. Pons

INTRODUCTION

The merged Medical and Health Department has now celebrated its first anniversary.

The Vital Statistics for the year show a general marked improvement and our figures of 8.67 for Infant Mortality Rate and 12.03 for Peri-Natal Mortality Rate are very satisfactory.

Once again the chief causes of deaths are cardiovascular and malignant diseases with coronary heart diseases and cancer of the lung being the most common cause in each of these two groups.

As in most other advanced communities the common infectious diseases are no longer a health problem, but Pulmonary Tuberculosis is still of great concern to us and we must continue our incessant watch to prevent its reappearance on a large scale.

This year we discovered a typhoid carrier case which has been the first in many years. All necessary precautions were taken and the case is being kept under close surveillance.

A suspected case of smallpox proved to be a false alarm but it served the purpose of proving that our preventive service is functioning efficiently.

We unfortunately experienced a case of rabies in a dog imported from Libya and an absolute ban on the importation of dogs was brought into force.

Through the generosity of the ladies of the Inner Wheel Club and the very great help and co-operation of Mr. H.A. Beagley, F.R.C.S., D.L.O., Consultant Otolologist at the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, an audiometric survey was carried out in the primary schools and those found to have some degree of deafness are being continually assessed.

The number of legal proceedings instituted by the Department under the Public Health Ordinance increased greatly but it is hoped that people will comply with regulations without the need for legal action.

A draft Medical and Health Ordinance which will consolidate most of the legislation dealing with the Medical Services is under consideration.

This year saw the plans for the building of a Health Centre, at Casemates, as well as a new Laboratory and Isolation Unit at St. Bernard's Hospital finalised and approved.

The conversion of the King George V. Hospital into a modern Psychiatric Unit should be completed by next year.

The Out-Patients Department at St. Bernard's Hospital has undergone great structural improvements and these also should be completed next year.

The work on the Dental Clinic, Blood Department and Operating Theatre Suite were all completed with the consequent improved facilities.

The Emergency Dispensary Service continued to give good service to the public.

Changes in the professional and technical staffs are dealt with under the pertinent sections of the Report, but on the Administrative side Mr. M. Cavilla who had been the Secretary of the Medical Department for many years left the department on retirement.

On the Public Health side a Chief Clerk was appointed to help to cope with the additional administrative responsibilities resulting from the decentralisation of the administration of ex-City Council departments.

GEOGRAPHY AND METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

(i) Geography

Gibraltar is situated in latitude $36^{\circ}09'N$ and longitude $5^{\circ} 21'W$ and stands out, steeply and proudly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the West lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the South, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the East. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from North to South for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide and has a total area of $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-edge ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the North escarpment and then sloping gradually to the South for about 1 mile, to terminate at the Southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the Eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the Western slopes is uninhabited.

(ii) Meteorological observations for the year 1970

The following weather details have been kindly supplied by Mr. F.A. Sharp, B.Sc., Senior Meteorological Officer, Gibraltar:-

Rainfall:

The rainfall this year has been rather above the average of 818 mm (32.21 ins.), but more than half of this fell in January and very late December so that water supplies became critical during the tail end of the year.

Sunshine:

Sunshine of 7.50 hours per day was a little below the average of 7.7 hours this being mainly due to the wet and cloudy January and the dry but persistent levanter November.

Temperature:

Temperature seems to be very insensitive to other weather factors and most months produced mean temperatures differing very little from their averages. The warm day maximum of $29^{\circ}C$ ($84.21^{\circ}F$) in April was unusual, and the $2.4^{\circ}C$ of Ground Frost on Christmas day was noteworthy.

The 8th August with a maximum of $37.6^{\circ}C$ ($99.7^{\circ}F$) was very nearly a record hotness, yet the average for August was only a little above normal.

Humidity:

This was very normal

Wind:

The normal pattern is for a slight preponderance of Westerlies in the winter and a similar preponderance of Easterlies in the summer. The wet January however was almost entirely Westerly, while in September, October and the beginning of November, levanters predominated.

STATION N.F. GIBRALTAR

Lat. 36°09'N. Long. 05°21'W.

Barometric Height 24ft.

Raingauge 8ft. above M.S.L.

1970 MONTH	AIR TEMPERATURES		RELATIVE HUMIDITY		RAINFALL		SUNSHINE		
	Maximum °F	°C	Minimum °F	°C	Highest of the six hourly periods 0300 0900 1500 2100	Lowest of the six hourly periods 0300 0900 1500 2100	Total (mm)	Maximum in 24 hours (mm)	Daily Mean (hours)
January	69.4	20.8	43.0	6.1	83	71	507.3	138.9	3.33
February	72.0	22.2	38.3	3.5	75	61	2.8	2.0	7.85
March	70.03	21.3	43.7	6.5	78	59	25.5	31.7	6.97
April	84.2	29.0	48.7	9.3	76	57	92.8	37.3	9.53
May	75.6	24.2	48.7	9.3	81	62	67.5	40.8	9.15
June	88.5	31.4	59.0	15.0	76	60	13.7	13.7	9.33
July	92.7	33.7	61.3	16.3	76	61	-	-	10.49
August	99.7	37.6	62.1	16.7	77	57	Trace	Trace	10.19
September	91.6	33.1	60.3	15.7	83	61	Trace	Trace	7.76
October	81.7	27.6	52.7	11.5	83	71	26.5	12.1	6.29
November	81.0	27.2	50.0	10.0	84	74	28.2	7.0	4.08
December	63.9	17.7	38.1	3.4	82	74	177.7	44.0	5.07
Year	99.7	37.6	38.1	3.4	79	64	1012.2	138.9	7.50

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

Total area of Gibraltar 1,387 acres
 Area of the City 104 acres

POPULATION

	ADULT		CHILDREN		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gibraltarians	6,283	7,873	2,696	2,521	19,373
Other British	1,856	1,899	1,120	1,182	6,057
Aliens	3,391	446	33	20	3,890
	<u>11,530</u>	<u>10,218</u>	<u>3,849</u>	<u>3,723</u>	<u>29,320</u>
Number of Births					577
Males					271
Females					306
Birth Rate					19.68
Number of Deaths					215
Males					110
Females					105
Death Rate					7.33
Number of Stillbirths					5
Stillbirth Rate					8.59
Infant Mortality					5
Infant Mortality Rate					8.67
Neo-natal Mortality					3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate					5.20
Peri-natal Mortality					7
Peri-natal Mortality Rate					12.03

NOTE

These statistics based on the estimated civil population of Gibraltar as shown in the Police Registration Office, include the families of personnel of Her Majesty's Forces. They do not include the personnel of Her Majesty's Armed Forces or non-resident aliens. A census was carried out on the 6th October 1970 and statistics included in future reports of the department will be based on the census figures.

VITAL STATISTICSBIRTHS

There were 577 live births registered during the year from the resident population, of which 271 were males and 306 were females. This represents a crude birth rate of 19.68 per 1,000 population, which is slightly higher than last year's figure. 99.83% of all births took place in hospital.

LIVE BIRTHS FOR 1970

	St. Bernard's Hospital		Royal Naval Hospital		Outside the Hospitals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	14	6	10	9		
February	8	16	7	7		
March	11	15	10	9		
April	17	21	13	12		
May	13	16	7	11	1	
June	11	16	15	9		
July	18	17	8	11		
August	13	16	13	7		
September	17	17	9	7		
October	13	24	4	16		
November	18	16	8	5		
December	8	16	5	7		
TOTAL	161	196	109	110	1	

STILLBIRTHS

There were five stillbirths during the year, two of which were females and three were males. This represents a stillbirth rate of 8.59, which is higher than last year but still a low figure.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

There were eleven illegitimate births of which three were males and eight were females. This represents 1.89% of all the births, which is slightly lower than last year which was unusually high.

Date	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Illegitimate Births (as percentage of all births)
1945	34.84	-	-
1950	15.79	24.72	3.66
1955	22.59	.20	2.8
1960	23.49	7.04	0.7
1961	17.28	10.58	0.5
1962	23.22	17.51	0.17
1963	26.43	18.36	1.25
1964	25.69	14.01	1.11
1965	26.87	8.84	1.47
1966	23.71	11.59	1.00
1967	21.16	9.26	1.11
1968	20.04	3.68	1.29
1969	19.60	5.36	1.97
1970	19.68	8.59	1.89

DEATHS

The number of deaths recorded was 215 of which 110 were males and 105 were females. This represents a crude death rate of 7.33 per 1,000 population which is the lowest figure for many years.

DEATHS BY MONTHS AND QUARTERS

January . . . 19	April . . . 19	July . . . 12	October . . . 20
February . . 19	May . . . 19	August . . 23	November . . 16
March . . . 20	June . . . 15	September. 15	December . . 18
<hr/>			
1st Quarter . 58	2nd Quarter 53	3rd Quarter 50	4th Quarter 54
<hr/>			

The majority of all deaths i.e. 191 or 89% occurred in persons over 55 years of age whereas 155 or 72% occurred in those over 65.

In the over 75 years old there were 74 deaths or 34% all deaths.

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause	Number	Percentage of Total Number
Cardio-vascular disease (excluding cerebral)	77 (85)	36(35)
Cerebro vascular disease	41 (50)	19(20)
Malignant disease	47 (42)	22(17)
Respiratory diseases (excluding neoplasm)	18 (25)	8(10)

(Figures in brackets are for 1969)

8 As can be seen from the above table these chief causes of death accounted for 183 or 85% of all deaths.

Arterial diseases caused 100 deaths, which was 47% of all deaths. Ischaemic heart disease was again the highest single cause of death but the 59 deaths from it only exceeded the number of deaths from cerebro-vascular disease by eighteen.

There was an increase in the number of people dying from malignancy and the lung was once again the most common site for it.

There were no deaths attributable to infectious disease during the year.

MATERNAL DEATHS

There were again no maternal deaths during 1970.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CIVIL POPULATION DURING 1970 ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL INTERMEDIATE LIST WITH AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

Causes of Death		List No.	All Ages	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 & +											
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									
Malignant Neoplasm of Tongue	141	1																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	151	2																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Colon	153	4																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Pancreas	157	2																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Larynx	161	2																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Lung	162	12																																		
Sarcoma of Leg	170	2																																		
Sarcoma of Heart	171	1																																		
Malignant Melanoma	172	1																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	174	4																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Cervix Uteri	180	1																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Ovary	183	1																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Vulva	184	1																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Prostate	185	1																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Bladder	188	4																																		
Malignant Neoplasm of Thyroid	193	1																																		
Carcinomatosis	199	5																																		
Leukaemia	204/205	2																																		
Diabetes Mellitus	250	4																																		
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	393/395	1																																		
Hypertensive Disease	400/404	3																																		
Ischaemic Heart Disease	410/414	59																																		
Other Forms of Heart Disease	420/429	9																																		
Cerebro Vascular Disease	430/438	41																																		
Pneumonia	480/486	11																																		
Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	490/493	7																																		
Intestinal Obstruction	560	1																																		
Cirrhosis of Liver	571	2																																		
Chronic Nephritis	582	2																																		
Congenital Anomalies	740/759	2																																		
Birth Injury	772	2																																		
Immaturity Unqualified	777	1																																		
Fracture of Neck Femur	N820	1																																		
Fractured Base of Skull	N801	2																																		
Cerebral Laceration	N851	1																																		
Adverse Effect of CNS Depressant	N968	1																																		
Barbiturate Overdose	N977	1																																		
All Other Diseases	240-738	12																																		
TOTAL		215	2	3	1			1		1		1		1			2	2	1	2	4	2	10	6	10	10	27	15	17	21	18	12	12	14	3	15

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was five which gave an infant mortality rate of 8.67. Three of these infants died within the first four weeks of birth, which represents a neo-natal mortality rate of 5.20. Of these three one died 29 hours after birth and the other within 32 hours.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

As is obvious from the foregoing, it seems to be a question of chance whether the child is stillborn or dies in the first hours of life. Hence the importance of grouping stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life as Peri-natal deaths.

The number of such deaths has been seven which represents a Peri-natal mortality rate of 12.03 which is considerably lower than the figure for last year.

NEO-NATAL, INFANT MORTALITY & PERI-NATAL RATES 1945-70

Year	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Peri-natal Mortality
1945	16.4	33.89	-
1950	8.4	28.16	30.02
1955	5.36	18.76	25.5
1960	14.81	14.81	18.77
1961	29.41	34.75	37.03
1962	17.82	19.60	35.02
1963	28.00	35.80	41.35
1964	22.26	31.79	41.35
1965	14.73	20.62	23.56
1966	6.70	11.73	16.56
1967	16.82	18.69	22.22
1968	9.23	9.23	12.87
1969	19.74	25.13	19.64
1970	5.20	8.67	12.03

DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY AGE AND SEX

Cause of Death	List Nos.	Total under 1 yr.	0 day		1 day		2 days		3 days		4 days		5 days		6 days		7-13 days		14-20 days		21-27 days		28 days to 2 mos		3 - 5 months		6 - 8 months		9 - 11 months	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Congenital anomalies of heart	746	1				1																								
Immaturity unqualified	777	1																												
Other congenital anomalies of digestive system	751	1																				1								
Birth injury	772	2			1																									
TOTAL		5			1	1																1		1	1					

[illegible]

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases statutorily notifiable under the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance in Gibraltar are:-

Smallpox, Cholera, Epidemic Typhus, Plague, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Undulant Fever, Acute Encephalitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Chickenpox, Epidemic Parotitis, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Pertussis, Puerperal Fever, Rubella, Trachomas, Tuberculosis (all forms), Venereal Disease.

There were 375 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year of which 24 were from the non-resident population. The 351 cases notified from the resident civil population represents an incidence of 12.0 which is a very low figure.

All cases notified are visited by the District Public Health Inspector who investigates and advises the parents on exclusion and fumigation if the case warrants it.

In cases of tuberculosis we have an Assistant Health Visitor who works directly with the Tuberculosis Clinic. She, in close liaison with the Public Health Inspectors, arranges for all necessary investigations and public health measures.

There have been no deaths attributed to infectious diseases during the year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

In 1970 we had 12 cases notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 6 of these occurred in non-residents and are therefore not included in our Statistics. These latter cases were diagnosed at the routine X-ray examination which is carried out on new workers entering Gibraltar.

All these cases were referred back to their respective health authorities for necessary action and treatment. These as well as the 6 cases which occurred among the resident population had all their contacts checked for possible source of the disease.

All immigrant workers have their chest X-rayed on entering Gibraltar to exclude tuberculosis and this is proving to be of great benefit in preventing the importation of this disease. Under this scheme each worker is granted a provisional permit of residence by the Immigration Authorities pending the result of the radiological examination by the Tuberculosis Officer. It is disturbing to note that in spite of this check on entry there were 4 cases of acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis among the resident alien population. As the majority of these workers leave the Rock most weekends it is difficult to know if they contract the disease locally or away from Gibraltar.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS 1935-39 AND 1945-70

Year	Cases	Deaths	Incidence Per Thousand	Deaths Per Thousand
1935	23	15	—	0.88
1936	30	19	1.90	1.20(*T.B. Officer Appt.)
1939	16	14	0.8	—
Civil Population evacuated during the war				
1945	42	7	2.4	0.4
1949	22	8	0.89	0.32
1950	19	6	0.76	0.24
1955	20	2	0.76	0.08
1959	16	1	0.66	0.04
1960	9	4	0.36	0.16
1961	6	2	0.27	0.09
1962	14	0	0.57	0.00
1963	6	0	0.29	0.00
1964	13	0	0.54	0.00
1965	9	1	0.36	0.04
1966	5	1	0.20	0.03
1967	17	2	0.67	0.08
1968	15	2	0.56	0.07
1969	11	0	0.39	0.00
1970	6	0	0.20	0.00

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There was only one case of abdominal tuberculosis.

Enteric Fever

We had eight cases of typhoid and one of paratyphoid notified. One of these cases was found to be a carrier and it seems likely that he was the source of two other cases in Hospital. Extensive investigations of all the Staff revealed no other case. The five remaining cases appear to have contracted the infection outside Gibraltar.

As I have previously stated the fact that enteric fever is endemic in the surrounding countries is a constant source of worry because of the possibility of an outbreak of it occurring here.

We are checking all food handlers on arrival but as they commute frequently to and fro the danger is very real.

Brucellosis (Undulant Fever)

As in the past couple of years we have had only one case which was contracted outside Gibraltar.

Dysentery

This year we had only 10 cases notified but it is our belief that an appreciable number of cases do occur yearly but because of their mildness are treated symptomatically and are not notified.

Diphtheria

There were again no cases during the year which means that we have had no cases since 1962. Two factors are responsible for this - the greater number of children who are being immunized against the disease as also the decreased contacts with the Campo Area.

Measles

Last year's epidemic which reached its peak in the autumn continued during January and February. In spite of the concurrent severe epidemic of influenza the complications did not increase in number or severity.

Scarlet Fever

The few cases which occurred were not as virulent as those in the two previous years.

Poliomyelitis

There was no case during 1970.

Venereal Diseases

Our figures on these diseases must be very carefully interpreted as otherwise a very erroneous picture may be deduced.

All together we had 38 cases of syphilis. 50% of these were found on routine serological examination of alien workers and I have therefore not included them in our statistics.

All the cases of Gonorrhoea have been of the acute variety and they have also on the main been contracted away from Gibraltar at weekends by the commuting alien worker population. These are included in our statistics as I feel it would be invidious to produce two sets of figures.

Scabies

As I mentioned in the last few years this disease is definitely on the increase and doctors should have it very much in mind.

Smallpox

We had a suspected case which fortunately turned out to be negative.

Infectious Diseases - by Age and Sex - Civil Population, 1970

Diseases	Sex	All Ages	0-5 months	6 - 11 months	1 yr	2	3	4	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & +
001 Typhoid Fever	T M F	8 5 3										1 - 1	4 3 1	2 1 1	1 1 -		
002 Para Typhoid Fever	T M F	1 1 7											1 1 -				
004 Dysentery, all forms	T M F	10 5 5				2 2 -	1 - 1	- - -	3 2 1	3 2 1	- - -	1 1 -	3 - 3				
010-012 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	T M F	3 5 -											2 2 -	3 3 -	1 1 -		
013-019 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	T M F	1 - 1												1 - 1			
023 Brucellosis	T M F	1 1 -												1 1 -			
033 Whooping Cough	T M F	2 1 1		1 - 1			1 1 -		2 1 1								
034 Scarlet Fever	T M F	11 6 5				1 - 1	5 4 1		6 4 2	5 2 3							
036 Meningococcal Meningitis	T M F	1 - 1													1 - 1		
052 Chickenpox	T M F	26 12 14			2 1 1	3 2 1	1 - 1	3 2 1	9 5 4	9 4 5	4 2 2	4 1 3					
055 Measles	T M F	161 74 87		9 4 5	21 8 13	30 12 18	26 14 12	20 10 10	106 48 58	51 25 26	3 1 2			1 - 1			
056 Rubella	T M F	9 3 6		1 - 1	1 1 -	2 1 1	1 - 1	1 - 1	6 2 4	2 1 1					1 - 1		
072 Mumps	T M F	35 17 18			1 1 -	3 - 3	8 3 5	6 2 4	18 6 12	12 8 4	2 - 2	- - -	1 1 -	1 1 -	1 1 -		
090-097 Syphilis	T M F	10 10 -										1 1 -	5 4 1	12 10 2	1 1 -		
098 Gonococcal Infection	T M F	60 60 -										7 7 -	20 20 -	33 33 -			

Infectious Diseases - Monthly & Quarterly Incidence - Civil Population 1970

CASES	Total	January	February	March	1st Quarter	April	May	June	2nd Quarter	July	August	September	3rd Quarter	October	November	December	4th Quarter
001 Typhoid Fever	8	-	-	2	2	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	2
002 Para Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
004 Dysentery, all forms	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	3	1	4	-	1	1	2
010-012 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
013-019 Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
023 Brucellosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
033 Whooping Cough	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
034 Scarlet Fever	11	1	2	1	4	-	3	2	5	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
036 Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
052 Chicken Pox	26	14	1	2	17	1	2	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	4
055 Measles	161	114	39	5	158	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
056 Rubella	9	1	1	-	2	4	2	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
072 Mumps	35	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	3	-	1	7	8	12	8	3	23
090-097 Syphilis and its sequelae	19	9	-	-	9	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	1	2	7
098 Gonococcal Infection	60	10	8	4	22	4	7	4	15	4	5	4	13	6	1	3	10

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Vaccination against Smallpox

In Gibraltar we still have compulsory vaccination at the age of three months and re-vaccination at the age of 12 years.

The recommendation of the Ministry of Health, England, that primary vaccination should be postponed until the second year of life may be introduced at a future date since local circumstances do not warrant its immediate implementation.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during the year were:-

Primary Vaccinations	-	413
Re-vaccinations	-	1208

The majority of these cases were successfully vaccinated at the first attempt, but the following is a summary of those who required a second or third attempt.

	2nd Attempt	3rd Attempt
Primary Vaccination	35	5
Re-vaccinations	15	4

Very few of the cases vaccinated showed any untoward reaction and these were children who developed very mild forms of generalized vaccina. They all cleared up without any special treatment.

Immunization

This service has been run very successfully from the Public Health Department considering the very small staff and the fact that no propaganda other than word of mouth has been used to encourage mothers to have their children immunized.

It should be noted that these statistics also include the active immunization schemes run by the Services for their families.

The only side effects to these vaccines were mild allergic reactions.

The following is a summary of the cases of primary immunization for 1970:-

<u>Type of Vaccine</u>	<u>1st Dose</u>	<u>2nd Dose</u>	<u>3rd Dose</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Antipoliomyelitis.....	494	445	400	263
Triple Antigen.....	359	317	288	51
Diphtheria and Tetanus.....	65	72	64	218
Tetanus Toxoid.....	274	192	117	62
Diphtheria Toxoid.....	2	1	-	-

ANIMAL CONTROL

There was an occurrence of rabies in July in a dog imported from Libya which was being kept in the quarantine kennels. Strict precautionary measures were immediately introduced and a total ban on the importation of all animals imposed.

This outbreak highlighted the urgent need there is for more stringent regulations to control the importation and population of dogs and cats in Gibraltar and it is proposed that legislation to this end will soon be enacted.

The dog and cat impounder engaged in 1968 continued his activities during 1970. One hundred and forty dogs were seized during the year and 109 cats from 1st September to 31st December. Over a quarter of the dogs impounded were claimed by their owners.

Stray dogs caught are kept in a pound for seven days and if on the expiration of this period they have not been claimed by their owners, they are put down to sleep painlessly. If claimed, the owner is required to pay the keep of the animal during the time it has been impounded. Should the animal caught have been unlicensed or not wearing a muzzle, the matter is reported to the Police.

We are grateful to Mr. Neale, the R.S.P.C.A. Inspector for his hard work and co-operation throughout the year.

I am also indebted to the Honorary Secretary of the R.S.P.C.A. in Gibraltar for the following information regarding the number of dogs, cats and other animals destroyed by them during 1970:-

dogs	109
cats	757
other animals	65.

45

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

MATERNITY SERVICE

The Maternity Department consists of two wards of thirteen beds, two private rooms, a two-bedded labour ward, nursery, admission room and ante-natal clinic.

On an average there were 30 deliveries per month, slightly more than for 1969. Mothers stay in hospital 5/6 days for a normal delivery, 8 days for forceps deliveries and 10/14 days for Caesarian sections.

Ante-natal patients were admitted for rest and treatment staying from a few days to several weeks.

Relaxation classes held by the Physiotherapists were well attended, post natal exercises poorly attended but written instructions were given to mothers on discharge as an encouragement.

Summary of Works in the Department

			<u>1970</u>		<u>1969</u>
Total Live Births:	Males	161		172	
	Females	196	357	182	354
Stillbirths:	Males	3		1	
	Females	2	5	-	1
Neonatal deaths:			3		6
Premature births:			24		22
Twins:			6 prs.		3 prs.
Caesarian Sections:			32		38
Toxaemias:			6		-

Of the 357 babies born, 298 were delivered by qualified midwives attached to the Department and the remainder by the Medical Staff.

There were no maternal deaths.

The total number of births among the civilian population during the year (exclusive of the births which took place at the Royal Naval Hospital) was as follows:-

St. Bernard's Hospital	-	357
Births outside the		
Hospital	-	1

The number of births which took place at St. Bernard's Hospital was therefore nearly 100% of the total births.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Child Welfare Clinics were held regularly throughout the year in the premises at Casemates. The Paediatrician advised on Health and Welfare problems at Special Clinics on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Clinics for weighing babies and advising mothers generally were supervised by the Health Visitor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Home visiting was carried out regularly during the year. It will be noted that there is a significant drop in the number of visits paid during 1970. This was due entirely to Staff shortage.

Attendances at the Welfare Clinics increased considerably during the year. The better-educated mother makes most use of the Service but unfortunately those in greater need fail to attend.

Good liaison was maintained with the Social Welfare Officers. Contact was kept with Maternity and Children's Wards at St. Bernard's Hospital, the Public Health Department, the Education Department, the School Medical Service, the District Medical Service and the Royal Naval Families Medical Centre.

Paediatrician's Clinics:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Number of Children registered	407	361
Total Number of Attendances	770	605
Number of Clinics Held	81	79

Health Visitors' Clinics:

Number of Children registered	1031	1061
Total Attendances	9229	8057

Age groups of the children attending the Health Visitor's Clinics:

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Age-group</u>	<u>Number</u>
1965	Reached 5 years	40
1966	4 - 5 years	91
1967	3 - 4 "	117
1968	2 - 3 "	165
1969	1 - 2 "	279
1970	0 - 1 "	339

Home Visiting - number of visits:	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Primary visits, i.e. the first visit paid to new baby	393	399
To Children under one year	774	1036
To Children over one year	3172	4727
Ante-natal, i.e. advice given to expectant mothers	94	113
Special visits, i.e. to problem families, bereaved families and families in difficult circumstances and visits paid at Paediatrician's request	470	293

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Visits paid where children were not at home or not seen for other reasons ...	430	535
Removals:		
(i) traced	58	132
(ii) untraced	4	6
Number of home visits	3277	4548

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service is under the direction of the Director of Medical and Health Services who is the Principal School Medical Officer. Children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to a Special Sick Children Clinic at St. Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors. The immunisation of children is under the direct control of the Director of Medical and Health Services, who also gives lectures on Health education in the schools and to Nurses.

In addition to Medical and Dental Staff, a Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors assist the Principal School Medical Officer in the day-to-day running of the service.

Mr. J.J. Cochrane, the School Dental Surgeon, runs the School Dental Service and holds six half-day sessions in his surgery for teeth conservation etc. Dental extractions under gas or local anaesthetic are carried out at St. Bernard's Hospital. Children requiring dental treatment are referred to either the private surgery or to St. Bernard's Hospital, as the case may be. Treatment is free.

The cases requiring investigations and or treatment were referred to their family doctor, except in such cases where the parents stated that they normally attended the local hospital for lack of funds.

The number examined this year was 845 and the general condition of each child was classified as:-

A	839
B	6
C	-

If B is considered to be unsatisfactory then it means that the health of 0.72% of the children examined was below par, which is an improvement over previous years.

Cases referred to their own doctor

The number referred to their own doctor was 5; all of which were suffering from some E.N.T. complaint.

Cases referred to Paediatrician's Special Clinics

There were 4 cases referred to the Paediatrician for investigation.

Cases referred to other Hospital Clinics

These numbered 16. The majority were referred to the E.N.T. and Orthopaedic Clinics

Speech Therapy Clinic

This clinic continued its good work with schoolchildren throughout the year.

Ophthalmic Clinics

The majority of the 341 cases referred to this clinic by the school doctor, or at their parents' request, were for refraction, and of these 164 had glasses prescribed. Among the eye complaints were the following cases:-

Conjunctivitis	30 cases
Strabismus	20 cases
Blepharitis	20 cases
Injury to eye.....	2 cases

Dental Clinics

The dental surgeon holds six sessions a week for school-children. In addition new school entries are having their mouths checked so that in future they will all be routinely examined.

All dental treatment is free.

Cleanliness

The number of children inspected by the School Nurse during the year was 5290.

There were 243 instances of "verminous heads" but it must be noted that this number is boosted up by the number of cases which were found to be infested on more than one occasion.

Home Visits

The number of homes visited during the year was 206. These were directed at finding out the children's background so as to help and advise parents whose children require supportive treatment. Unfortunately we do not possess the necessary number of social workers to be able to cope with all the cases needing help.

Immunization

The immunization of children is carried out in the Public Health Department at the City Hall.

Heaf Tests

A total of 994 school-children were heaf tested including pupils in junior and senior schools. There was no positive case among the new school entries which are included in the above figure.

Audiometric Survey

This was made possible through the generosity of the Ladies of the Inner Wheel Club and the very great help and co-operation of Mr. H.A. Beagley, F.R.C.S., D.L.O., Consultant Otologist at the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital. Miss E.M. Kearney carried out a survey on 1,809 children in the primary schools as well as in the school for the Handicapped.

Arising out of this survey some 136 children were found to be suffering from some impairment of hearing.

The results were assessed and reported on by Mr H.A. Beagley, and Mr. H. Shaw, our E.N.T. Consultant was also informed of the results. All these children have been subsequently visited in their classroom environment and with the co-operation of their teachers have been suitably placed. Those with greater impairment will be periodically surveyed audiometrically and checked at the E.N.T. Clinic.

PORT HEALTH WORKMaritime

The Government are responsible for the control of the port health work which is carried out by two medical practitioners employed part-time as Health Officers, together with a number of Boarding Officers under the Administrative direction of the Captain of the Port.

Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Director of Medical and Health Services is also vested with the status of a Health Officer and is thereby empowered to board ships, examine persons, suspected of suffering or who are suffering from infectious disease, and impose quarantine restrictions if and when necessary.

I am indebted to the Captain of the Port for the following information relating to the work of this Department during 1970:-

The number of merchant ships entered	2,368
The number of Yachts	1,130
The number of medical visits to ships	165

157 cases of sickness were landed of which 150 were seamen; 41 seamen were from British ships and 109 from foreign ships.

There were three inspections of ships by a Health Officer during 1970.

Air

The Airport is under the control of the Royal Air Force and their Senior Medical Officer, who is vested with the status and powers of a Health Officer, is responsible for matters concerning the sanitation of the airport and of all service aircraft.

The Government are responsible for the sanitary control, disinfection and disinsectization of Civil Aircraft. The duties concerned are performed by a Government Medical Officer as part of his general duties. Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Director of Medical and Health Services is vested with the status of a Health Officer in respect of the Airport.

CARE OF THE BLIND

I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Mrs. Dorothy Ellicott, M.B.E., for the information regarding the work of the Society during the year 1970 on which the section is based.

The number of blind and partially sighted people cared for by the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness has remained just below 100 for a number of years. At the end of the year there were 88 blind and 9 partially sighted persons in their books, all but two of them resident in Gibraltar.

During the year the total figure increased slightly, as 10 new registrations were made, (of 2 men and 8 women, aged 53 to 85, average age 72), compared with 7 deaths, (of 1 man and 6 women, aged 62 to 94, average age 80).

There was no known case of blindness among services families or other non-Gibraltarian residents, and there are no blind children or teenagers.

Over three quarters of those registered are over 60 (75 over, 22 under), and nearly three quarters are women (72 women, 25 men).

In the younger age groups the figures are almost even, 5 men and 5 women under 50, 5 men and 8 women between 50 and 60. So it appears that in advancing years women are far more prone than men to lose their sight in Gibraltar.

The British Talking Book Service for the Blind, which hitherto confined its operations to Britain and the Channel Islands, very kindly agreed in June to extend their service to Gibraltar. For £3 a year 2 taped books can be borrowed at a time, to be played on a machine lent by the Service. As soon as one book is finished it can be returned to London, post free, and another ordered.

The first machine is in use in the Anglican Mackintosh Home, where a blind resident is delighted with the service, and another enquiry is in progress. Unfortunately most of our blind are not sufficiently fluent in English to appreciate this service, for which the Society would willingly pay the subscription in any case of hardship.

At the request of the Charity Commissioners the object of the Society has been defined as "the care and relief of blind and partially sighted persons in Gibraltar and Gibraltarians elsewhere and their dependants, and measures for the prevention of blindness, including the provision of spectacles".

Rising prices have hit the Society severely, and in its financial year which ended on October 31st, expenditure exceeded income by £37 although a Flag Day had been held. Usually a Flag Day provides the Society with sufficient income for two years.

The cost of spectacles for schoolchildren had risen by nearly £100, and the payment for municipal services for the poorest blind by nearly £40.

New sources of income are urgently needed by the Society and they decided to try to enroll Friends of the Blind at an annual subscription of at least 50 new pence.

The British Forces Broadcasting Service kindly promised to give part of their Christmas appeal for Radios for the Blind to our Society, instead of sending it all to Britain as in previous years.

The Society's annual party at Mount Alvernia on December 9th was attended by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Begg. Everyone on the register received a Christmas present of £1.

As in previous years everyone on the register is entitled to

- (a) Free medical treatment and a free wireless licence from the Government;
- (b) A free bus ticket, by courtesy of the bus companies;
- (c) A wireless set on loan from the Society, or free repairs to their own wireless set thanks to the generosity of two local dealers in electronic equipment.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORInspections

Six thousand four hundred and seventy nine inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, in the course of which two thousand six hundred and fifty five nuisances were discovered. Appropriate action was taken and subsequently one thousand three hundred and forty six visits were paid to ensure that the nuisances reported had been effectively abated.

Four hundred and seventeen investigations were carried out at the request of the Housing Manager for the purpose of reporting on the living conditions of applicants for accommodation in Government owned premises or following complaints made to the Public Health Department by persons living in overcrowded homes; also one hundred and ninety-nine to determine the fitness of apartments for subletting referred to the Department by Service and Dockyard authorities.

Food catering establishments, ice-cream depots, dairies and mineral water factories were inspected on six hundred and twenty six occasions.

Deficiencies found were generally put right by verbal representations to the owners of the establishments, but official warning letters had to be served on some of the more recalcitrant.

Fifty-one underground tanks, were inspected after cleansing and white-washing. Periodical samples of water were taken to ascertain fitness for human consumption and chlorination was carried out as required.

Seventeen visits were paid to Hairdressers and Barber Shops.

Legal Proceedings

There were one hundred and forty-five Court attendances in connection with legal proceedings instituted by the Public Health Department. Of these one hundred and thirty-three were in respect of legal action taken under the Public Health Ordinance for non-compliance with the requirements of abatement notices served and one for a contravention of the Noise Abatement Ordinance.

A total of seven prosecutions were made under the Food and Drugs Ordinance and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations and convictions were obtained in each case.

There were also three successful prosecutions for contraventions of the Market, Street Traders and Pedlars Ordinance and Bye-Laws made thereunder.

Finally there was a conviction recorded under the Animals and Birds Ordinance against a person found to be keeping a dog and birds under conditions likely to cause the animals unnecessary suffering.

Drain Testing

Twenty-four tests were carried out during 1970.

Staff

One Public Health Inspector trainee was sent to the United Kingdom for training.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTORS

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED:

Written	17
Verbal	1992

PREMISES INSPECTED:

General inspection	10
House-to-House inspection	6469
Statutory Notices served	270

NUISANCES FOUND:

Defective drains	161
Obstructed drains	267
Drain tests	24
Defective W.Cs.	68
Defective W.C. Fittings	160
" Water fittings	91
" Rainwater pipes	29
" Eavesgutters	52
" Roofs	190
" Ceilings	64
" Wall Plaster	105
" Floors	41
" Yard Paving	33
Dampness	119
Premises Dirty	320
Defective or no dustbin	102
Other minor defects	614
Samples of water taken for analysis	180
Underground tanks not insect proof	24
Underground tanks inspected	51
Water tanks not insect proof or no cover	41
Brackish water running to waste	150
Potable water running to waste	12
Smoke and soot nuisance	12
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for analysis ..	292
Premises disinfected for infectious disease ...	27
Premises disinfected for vermin, etc.	97
Stables disinfected	-
Articles disinfected at	
Disinfecting Station	432
Visits of enquiry re Infectious Disease	170
" " " " Housing	616
Visits to Milk Shops	50
Visits to Eating-Houses, Bakeries, Shops etc. .	576
Visits to Factories, Workshops	105
Visits to Hairdressers and Barber Shops	17
Visits to Premises to ascertain if nuisances reported are being abated	1346
Vaccination Notices served	359
Legal Proceedings instituted	145
Foodstuffs etc., condemned as unsound (see page 41)	
Street water fittings found defective	106
Inspection of Vessels (Deratting Exemption Certificate)	17

Disinfection and Disinfestation

All premises where cases of acute disease had occurred were disinfected with Formalin.

The Police ambulances were disinfected as required following the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease.

Many premises, mainly kitchens and shops, were disinfested for cockroaches and other vermin. The latest modern insecticides and equipment were used and discretion exercised as to the use of non-toxic materials where food is prepared or stored. Private dwellings and Government premises were also done when required.

Articles disinfected either by steam or formaldehyde gas, are described in the following table under the head Disinfection.

DISINFECTION

Details of work done at the disinfecting Station during 1970.

Months	Beds and Mattresses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheets	Counter panes	Sundries	Totals
January	9	2	6	2	-	11	30
February	3	6	4	2	-	2	17
March	3	4	7	2	-	4	20
April	1	6	9	4	-	15	35
May	3	13	12	2	-	12	42
June	3	4	9	2	-	15	33
July	-	2	5	2	-	8	17
August	2	6	3	6	-	7	29
September	4	6	27	2	-	13	52
October	5	2	4	4	-	11	26
November	4	9	14	14	-	67	108
December	1	2	7	2	-	11	23
Total	38	62	112	44	-	176	432

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Identification: 47 samples of mosquito larvae from various localities were examined for identification and the following varieties were found:-

36 samples *Culex pipiens*

11 samples *Theobaldia longerolata*

Intensive campaigns: The usual one, in conjunction with the Services, was held from May to July. Mosquito control was, however, kept up throughout the year.

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1970

Months	Visits paid to Premises	Breeding Places found - by districts				Total
		Town North	Town South	South District	North District	
January	360	-	1	2	1	4
February	356	1	1	-	-	2
March	381	-	-	-	1	1
April	339	1	-	2	-	3
May	562	4	3	5	19	31
June	420	9	7	20	24	60
July	320	-	1	4	1	6
August	301	-	2	1	2	5
September	315	1	-	-	-	1
October	358	-	-	6	1	7
November	340	1	2	-	-	3
December	261	-	1	-	-	1
Total	4313	17	18	40	49	124

Breeding places found consisted mainly of:-

Street gullies, iron drums, galvanised iron water tanks, storm water drains, etc.

RODENT CONTROL

The measures adopted in recent years for the extermination and repression of this pest were continued during the year under review with very favourable results.

The poisons at present being used are warfarin, zinc phosphide, arsenious oxide and alpha chloralose. Of these, the most popular, as also the safest, is warfarin. It has not got the short acute knock down action of the other ~~three~~, but has certainly proved to be a most effective poison for rodents. It is supplied free to members of the public for ordinary treatments. Complaints received are investigated at once and the best treatment to be applied, either by the complainant himself, or by the Rodent Department's team is decided.

Excluding the number of rodents killed privately, an estimated kill of 447 is recorded from treatments carried out by the Rodent section of the Public Health Department.

Under Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations vessels are inspected, as required, for the presence of rats and Deratting Exemption Certificates are issued when appropriate. Seventeen vessels were inspected and seventeen certificates issued during 1970.

RODENT CONTROL - SUMMARY OF TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1970

	No. of Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Bait Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
					RR	RN	MM	
	269	9010	3932	1379	9	-	162	423
Electric Light Telephone Pits	76 Manholes	-	94	82	4	-	-	24
TOTALS	345	9010	4026	1461	13	-	162	447

No. of Vessels inspected17
Deratization certificates issued17
Amount of Warfarin issued to the Public519lbs
Carcasses examined in the Laboratories 3

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASEPublic Markets

General maintenance work was kept up throughout the year.

The area known as Chatham Counterguard is now being cleaned by the Market Cleaners as an annex to the markets. Supervision of this area (including stores) is exercised by the Senior Public Health Inspector at Markets.

Fruit and vegetable stalls which became vacant last year have gradually been re-allocated to local vendors.

Food

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year.

Meat

Supplies of beef, pork, veal, mutton and offal were imported frozen from a variety of countries.

Small quantities of Kosher meat were imported from Tangier and the importation of this commodity from the United Kingdom is increasing.

All meat must be accompanied by an official certificate from the Health Authority of the country of origin, and it is again inspected by the Public Health Inspectors before it is allowed to be sold to the public.

Poultry

This is mostly imported frozen but some fresh poultry was also available throughout the year.

Fish

Supplies have been varied and in abundance, the principal source being Morocco.

Slaughtering

The only slaughterhouse in Gibraltar is in the Upper Rock. Adjoining this slaughterhouse are the piggeries which house specimens of pigs of English, Berkshire and Landrace strains not common in this part of the world. Twenty-seven pigs with a total weight of 3974 lbs. were slaughtered during 1970.

Fruit and Vegetables

Supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables were imported from Morocco and other European countries including Great Britain.

Cyclamates

Following new evidence discovered in the United States to the effect that large and prolonged dosages of artificial sweeteners known as cyclamates were found to have caused cancer in rats, and although the point had been emphasised that there was no evidence whatsoever that cyclamates have caused cancer in humans, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the United Kingdom imposed a ban on the use of these additives with effect from the 1st January 1970, pending further investigations of the new findings.

It is normal practice in Gibraltar to follow that laid down by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the United Kingdom in such matters and bearing in mind the considerable number of products containing cyclamates imported, it was decided, after further information on the subject had been obtained from the pertinent Ministries, not to deviate from the norm on this occasion.

Effective control over the sale of products containing cyclamates was therefore exercised in Gibraltar by the introduction of the Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations, 1970, which came into force on the 1st April 1970.

Milk

Sterilized homogenised milk in sealed bottles was imported from Holland and also "Long Life" milk from the United Kingdom and other approved Countries. Filled milk processed locally from skimmed milk powder by the addition of edible fats and vitamins, and subsequently pasteurized, was also available during the year. However, condensed or evaporated tinned varieties are the staple products commonly used.

Groceries

Supplies of groceries imported from the United Kingdom and other countries have been adequate and, generally, of satisfactory quality.

Ice-cream

All premises wherein ice-creams are manufactured must be registered with the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance.

Frequent visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to advise on measures designed to attain the highest standards of cleanliness and hygiene possible. Numerous samples were taken and examined bacteriologically in the Public Health and Clinical Pathology Laboratories.

Considerable quantities of Ice-cream manufactured by reputable firms in Great Britain were also imported regularly. The sale of these products is conditional to their being sold in the original sealed wrappers or containers, and subject to the same sanitary requirements as those produced locally.

Eating Houses

Confectioneries and Cafes

All premises wherein food is prepared by any process of cooking or which are used for the manufacture or preservation of food products, as well as purveyors and vendors of refreshments, confectionery, cakes, sweets, etc., must be registered with the Government.

Food catering establishments were inspected regularly by the Department's Inspectors. Five hundred and seventy-six visits were paid during the year, in the course of which advice was given to the owners on food hygiene and on all matters concerning the storing handling and preparation of food destined for human consumption.

SAMPLING

The various samples taken under the Food and Drugs Ordinance during 1970 are classified in the following table.

	Official Samples		Informal Samples		Total No.
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Reconstituted Milk	6	-	163	-	169
Soft Drinks	-	-	34	38	72
Soft Ice Cream	-	-	6	-	6
Yoghourt	-	-	2	-	2
Mineral Water	-	-	2	-	2
Evaporated Milk	-	-	1	-	1
Goats' Milk Cheese	-	-	1	-	1
Cheese	-	-	1	-	1
Cream	-	-	1	-	1
Milk Powder	-	-	1	-	1
Ice Cream (Wrapped)	-	-	2	-	2
Butter	-	-	1	-	1
Orange Cake	-	-	1	-	1
Orange Powder	-	-	1	-	1
Orange Tablets	-	-	1	-	1
Corned beef	-	-	1	-	1
Sugar	-	-	1	-	1
Smoked Salmon	-	-	1	-	1
Saccharin Tablets	-	-	3	-	3
Tunny Fish	-	-	1	-	1
Roast Turkey	-	-	1	-	1
Clotted Cream	-	-	2	-	2
Stuffed Eggs	-	-	1	-	1
Prunes	-	-	1	-	1
Mayonnaise	-	-	3	-	3
Canned Ham	-	-	1	-	1
Salad	-	-	2	-	2
Chocolate Mousse	-	-	1	-	1
Beer	-	-	1	-	1
Shandy	-	-	1	-	1
Sliced Spam	-	-	1	-	1
Chopped Pork	-	-	1	-	1
Cream Cake	-	-	1	-	1
Salami	-	-	1	-	1
Smoked Eel	-	-	1	-	1
Prawns	-	-	1	-	1
Chicken	-	-	1	-	1
Roasted veal	-	-	1	-	1
Peeled Shrimps	-	-	1	-	1
	6	-	248	38	292

*Containing Cyclamates

CONDEMNATION OF FOOD 1970

Sausages and Salami	1522 lbs
Ham	2233 lbs
Luncheon Meat	448 lbs
Corned Beef	23 lbs
Pork and Ham	347 lbs
Luncheon Tongue	12 lbs
Salted Ribs	203 lbs
Smoked Gammon	2106 lbs
Baked Beans	2260 lbs
Cheese	792 lbs
Meat Pies	18 lbs
Flour	135 lbs
Frozen Chicken	342 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
Frozen Fish	4307 lbs
Milk	479 bottles
Milk (Longlife)	2281 pkts
Milk (Powdered)	29 tins
Nougat	7 lbs
Candy Sticks	288 boxes
Cakes	190
Popcorn	10368 pkts
Sweets	864 tubes
Confectionery	92 lbs
Ice-cream	192 pks.
Swiss Rolls	120 pkts
Vegetables (Various)	5523 lbs
Tinned Vegetables	74 lbs.
Squashes and Soft Drinks	3597 bottles
Sugar	910 lbs
Biscuits	363 lbs
Compound Lard	96 lbs
Tea	60 lbs
Macaroni	72 lbs
Squid	1980 lbs

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY LABORATORIESREPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST
GIBRALTAR

Eighty-six thousand and fifty-eight investigations were carried out on specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year 1970.

The Laboratories are recognized as a Vaccination Centre by the World Health Organisation with respect to Yellow Fever immunization and during the year, seventy persons were inoculated and issued with international Certificates.

Three hundred and sixty-eight specimens of food were analysed under the Food and Drugs Ordinance. All specimens were found to be genuine.

The Tables in pages 43 to 47 show a break-down of the work done in the Laboratories during the year giving an indication of the wider field covered.

On the staff side the qualified complement of the laboratories was reinforced by the return to Gibraltar of one of the two student Medical Laboratory Technicians sent to the United Kingdom on a qualifying course

E.A.J. IMOSSE, M.R.C.S.(Eng.)
L.R.C.P.(Lond.) M.C. Path.
City Pathologist-Analyst,
Gibraltar.

INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT AT THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND LABORATORY
PATHOLOGY LABORATORIES FOR THE YEAR 1970

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bernard's Hospital	Civil	D.O.E.	Total
<u>BLOOD</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Rbcs., Wbcs., differential counts absolute values, platelets, reti- culocytes, colour index, fragility of Rbcs., L.E. cells, bleeding and coagulation time, erythrocyte sedi- mentation rate, packed cell volume blood fixture, malaria parasites..	17,177	3,016		20,193
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Determination of urea, glucose, calcium, uric acid, cholesterol, acid and alkaline phosphatase, glucose tolerance curves, total protein albumin, globulin, A/G ratio. Van den Bergh reaction, bilirubin, thymol turbidity and flocculation, zinc sulphate turbidity, Schumm's test, Pyruvic, glutamic and lactic dehydrogenase, serum iron, amylase, creatine, creatinine, congo red test, phosphorus, Bromsulphthalein test, prothrombin clotting time ratio...	9,126	1,075		10,201
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - (Culture for Salmonella Group, etc.).....	474	14		488
(4) SEROLOGY - Wassermann reaction, Kahn test, Gonococcal complement fixation test, Weir Felix and Widal agglu- tination test, cold agglutinins, Paul Bunnell for heterophil anti- bodies latex RA Test, C. Reactive Protein	4,292	631		4,923
(5) TRANSFUSION - ABO grouping, Rhesus factor, genotyping, cross-matching, Direct and indirect Coomb's Test for in- complete antibodies, Detection and titration of antibodies	2,570	72		2,642
(6) ELECTROLYTES - Sodium, Potassium, Chlorides as NaCC, Carbon dioxide combining power, total CO ₂ capacity	1,180	29		1,209
(7) ELECTROPHORESIS - Paper chromatography	27			27

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>CEREBRO SPINAL FLUID</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Cells and cytological differential counts	108			108
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Determination of total proteins, Albumin, Globulin, Sugar, urea, Lange's colloidal gold curve, Nonne Apelt Wassermann reaction.	247			247
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures for Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Neisseriae meningi- tidis and other organisms	110			110
(4) DIRECT EXAMINATION - (Ziehl-Neilsen stain for My. Tube- rculosis and Gram's Stain for N. Meningitidis and other organisms..	60			60
<u>HISTO-PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION</u> on specimens removed at surgical and post-mortem, macro and micro- scopical examination.	514	5		519
Smears for cytology - M. Ignacy	45	12		57
<u>SWABS - PUS</u>				
(1) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures and sensitivities for Corynebacterium diphtheriae, M. Tube- rculosis, Neisseriae Gonorrhoeae & other micro-organisms	5,907	2,059		7,966
(2) DIRECT EXAMINATION - Ziehl-Nielsen stain for Myco. Tuberculosis, Gram Stain for N. Gonorrhoeae and other organisms, and Leishman's Stain	1,075	280		1,355
<u>SPUTA</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Malignant cells, elastic fibres and fungi	175	6		181
(2) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for Myco Tuberculosis and other organisms	906	324		1,230
(3) DIRECT EXAMINATION - (Ziehl-Neilsen stain for Myco. Tuber- culosis, Gram's stain for other organisms and sensitivities	2,993	194		3,187

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>FAECES</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Rbcs. Leucocytes, epithelial cells, food residues, ova, cysts, amoebae, crystals and parasites including flagellates.....	500	58		558
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Occult blood, Stercobilin, urobi- linogen, diastase and fat estima- tion.....	285	32		317
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures for Salmonella, Shigella and other pathogens. Organisms isolated from cultures from miscellaneous sources for sensi- tivity to various antibiotics....	2,505	1,429		3,934
<u>ASCITES, PLEURAL AND SYNOVIAL FLUIDS</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Cells and differential counts, malignant cells.....	32			32
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Specific gravity, Rivalta's test, Protein contents.....	84			84
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for Myco.Tuberculosis and other micro-organisms.....	16			16
<u>GASTRIC CONTENTS</u>				
(1) BIOCHEMISTRY - Fractional, alcohol and hista- mine Test meals, Presence of pus Rbcs. mucus, bile and altered blood.....	12			12
(2) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture and microscopical exami- nation for Myco.Tuberculosis in Gastric Lavage.....	5			5
<u>URINES</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Microscopical of deposit, cells, casts, crystals, etc.	2,459	474		2,933
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Acetone, Albumin, glucose, osa- zone test, bile salts and pig- ments, blood and derivatives, calcium, chlorides, diastase, dialysis reaction, p.H., phosphates, Specific gravity, urea, uric acid porphyrins, Bence-Jone Bodies, 17 Keto and Ketogenic-steroids	1,672	1,115		2,787

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bernard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture E. Coli, Myco Tuberculosis and other organisms and sensitivities	15,727	2,085		17,812
(4) DIRECT EXAMINATION - For Myco. Tuberculosis	44	5		49
(5) PREGNANCY TEST	261	251		512
(6) CALCULUS - Biochemical composition	-	-		-
<u>GASTRIC LAVAGE</u> For My. Tuberculosis	3			3
<u>DARK GROUND ILLUMINATION</u> - For presence of Tr. Pallidum from venereal sores	3	3		6
<u>URETHRAL DISCHARGE</u> - For N. Gonorrhoea/sensitivity	350	21		371
<u>SEMINAL FLUIDS</u> - Spermatozoa count, motility and morphology	60	51		111
<u>HAIR AND SKIN SCRAPINGS</u> - Fungi	30	19		49
<u>RATS</u> - For evidence of plague	0	6		6
<u>YELLOW FEVER</u> - Inoculations		70		70
<u>DOMICILLIARY</u> - Specimens collected		305		305
<u>WATER</u>				
(1) BACTERIOLOGY - Escherichia Coli at 44°C, 48 hours culture		192	148	340
(2) CHEMICAL - Determination of chlorides, free chlorine, pH value, total solids, temporary, permanent and total hardness, alkalinity, free CO ₂ ammonia salts, calcium, magnesium and sulphates		273	346	619
(3) LEMONADES - Escherischia Coli		43		43

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE</u>				
ICE CREAM AND RECONSTITUTED MILK				
(1) Methylene Blue Reduction Test		10		10
FRESH, EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILK (TINNED, CARTON & FROZEN)				
(1) Bacteriology - Methylene Blue Reduction Test		170		170
(2) Chemical - Determination of fat, total solids, non-fatty solids, density tests for un- heated milk and preservatives		145		145
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>				
Eggs, cheese, bread, butter, jams, corned-beef, sausages, sweetening tablets, yoghurt, fruit-juices. Tinned meats. Fruit juices for cyclamates		43		43
<u>STERILITY TESTS</u>				
Syringes and Containers	13			13
GRAND TOTAL: 86,058				

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL REPORT

I ADMINISTRATION

Since the merging of the City Council and Government Departments in 1969 the Medical and Health Department has functioned as one unit under the Minister for Medical and Health Services; with the Director of Medical and Health Services, and the Deputy Director and Hospital Administrator responsible for its administration. It was therefore accepted that there was no need for the existence of the Board of Management for Medical and Health Services.

A draft Medical and Health Ordinance is under consideration which will consolidate most of the legislation concerning the Medical Services and will provide, inter alia, for the appointment of a Medical Registration Board and a Nursing and Midwives Registration Board. The former would merge the functions of the present Medical and Dental Board and the Pharmaceutical Board, and the latter those of the Nursing Board and the Midwives Board. Apart from the preventive services which have been dealt with in another part of this Report, the Government Medical and Health Services consist of: Hospital Services, Specialist Medical Treatment outside Government hospitals, (where such treatment is beyond the scope of local resources) Domiciliary and Out-Patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service and Domiciliary Medical Service.

During the year under review plans for the following projects were finalised:-

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY AND ISOLATION UNIT

An annexe to be built on land adjoining the Mackintosh Wing at present occupied by the House Officers Quarters. This annexe would house an Isolation Unit which would take over all the functions of the Isolation Rooms now available in Don Ward; the Pathological Laboratory, which is now sited in the City Hall, and a new Chapel to replace the existing Chapel which will have to be demolished when the building of the annexe takes place.

The siting of the Pathological Laboratory within the precincts of St. Bernard's Hospital would bring untold advantages to the efficient liaison between the patients' areas and the laboratory which because of the present separation is extremely difficult to maintain at the moment.

LIFT

The lift which serves the Mackintosh Wing is the only direct link there is between the Wing and the rest of the St. Bernard's Hospital, apart from the main staircase in the Wing. A new lift is therefore proposed which would provide alternative access to the Wing and its adjoining annexe and will be in the nature of a service lift which would provide, not only alternative means of access if the existing lift broke down, but also a separate line of traffic for services other than the conveyance of patients and clean stores.

HEALTH CENTRE

The desirability of siting the Out-Patients Department away from St. Bernard's Hospital and a project for the institution of a Health Centre, mention of which was made in last year's report, was accepted by Government and approval was received

from the Ministry of Overseas Development for its construction on a site at Casemates. The Centre will house the General Medical Clinic (at present run from St. Bernard's Hospital), District and Medical Clinic; School Medical Clinic; Child Welfare Clinic; Immunisations and Vaccinations; Preventive Dental Service; Audiology Clinic and a Dispensary. It will also accommodate the Administrative and other Services of the Health Section of the Medical and Public Health Department. The Out-Patients Department at St. Bernard's Hospital would remain for Casualty work and Specialist clinics.

The Out-Patients and Records Office at St. Bernard's Hospital underwent considerable alterations and towards the end of the year work on a new clinic and waiting-room, and a more spacious Records Office was nearing completion.

The Dental Clinic and the Blood Department were transferred to new premises within St. Bernard's Hospital which had been modernised to provide improved facilities.

The conversion of the Operating Theatre at St. Bernard's Hospital into a modern Operating Theatre Suite consisting of two theatres and ancillary rooms was completed early in the year.

Although the conversion of the King George V. Hospital building into a Psychiatric unit was initially delayed progress was made in 1970 and its completion is scheduled for July 1971. The new Hospital will house the patients at present accommodated at St. Joseph's Hospital.

The Emergency Dispensary Service consisting of a small dispensary at St. Bernard's Hospital staffed by personnel from the Hospital Dispensary, at which the public could have prescriptions obtained after hours, dispensed on payment, continued to meet the needs of the community.

The Gibraltar League of Hospital Friends contributed in no small measure to the welfare of the patients with their personal service and generosity. A number of gifts and donations were also received from other sectors of the community.

Mr. L.L. Bromley, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, Dr. Oscar Craig, Consultant Radiologist and Dr. K. Granville-Grossman, Consultant Psychiatrist both also from St. Mary's Hospital and Mr. Henry Shaw, F.R.C.S., Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, visited Gibraltar on various occasions during the year to advise in their respective specialities and where necessary to operate.

Twenty-nine patients were sent to various hospitals in Britain during the course of the year, 13 to the Royal Marsden, London, 9 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, 3 to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, 2 to Great Ormond Street, London and one each to Stock Manderville, London and the Moorfields Eye Hospital, London.

The School of Nursing, run by the Principal Tutor at St. Bernard's Hospital continues to perform a most important rôle in the local training of nurses.

Two male and one female nurses were sent for further training in the United Kingdom during the year under review. Six nurses completed their training after obtaining the S.R.N. certificate.

II STAFF

The following changes in the Medical Staff took place during the year:

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Dr. E.M.K. Finlayson, 11th May

Dr. D. Allera, 31st May

Dr. J. Vertes, 31st May

Dr. R. Fairley, 6th July

Dr. A. Evans, 28th November

Dr. E. Egan, 27th December.

LEFT THE SERVICE

* Dr. J. Andrews, 21st June

* Dr. B. Jarman, 21st June

Dr. D. Allera, 21st June

* Dr. E.M.K. Finlayson, 11th November

* Dr. J. Vertes, 31st November

* On termination of contract

III LEGISLATION

No legislation affecting the Medical Services and Hospitals was passed during the year.

IV FINANCIAL

The actual expenditure on the Medical Services during 1970 amounted to £407,894.

Fees are payable in accordance with the Hospital (Fees & Charges) Rules but in the case of "entitled persons", i.e.

- (a) British subjects ordinarily resident in Gibraltar;
- (b) Gibraltarians resident in the Campo Area;
- (c) Aliens working and residing in Gibraltar under the permit of residence, their wives and children under 21 if also resident,

the fees are related to family size and family income. The scale of fees payable by "entitled persons" ranges from 2/- to 10/- and out-patients who pay 3/- or less are issued with free medicines. No charge is made for medicines to any in-patient, but patients in Private Rooms, "non-entitled persons" in general wards and "entitled persons" in general wards whose family income exceeds £22 per week, have to pay additional charges for Operations, Anaesthesia, Accouchment, etc.

V DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE

The District Medical Service caters for patients in receipt of Supplementary Benefits. A District Medical Officer and a team of District Nurses run a daily out-patient Clinic and attend to domiciliary cases. Treatment, including hospital treatment, medicines and any surgical appliances that District patients may need are provided free of charge. The District Medical Officer also provides medical attention required by the inmates of the Mackintosh Home for the aged. The District Medical Officer is also Airport Medical Officer.

At the end of the year the number of patients in the District numbered approximately 1344.

Below is a summary of the work of this Department:

	1970	1969
*Number of attendances at the District Clinic held by the District Medical Officer	2791	3420
*Domiciliary visits by the District Medical Officer	930	1051
Number of attendances at the District Clinic for dressings, injections, etc.	9780	10668
Domiciliary visits by District Nurses	12312	12638

*Includes Civil Servants

VI HOSPITAL

(1) St. Bernard's Hospital

St. Bernard's Hospital, with 182 beds, is essentially available for the resident community and the passengers and crews of ships and planes calling at Gibraltar, but patients from neighbouring districts are given facilities for treatment and hospitalisation. The Hospital provides a comprehensive Out-patient service and In-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition it has a Maternity Section, a ward for elderly sick patients and a small isolation unit and a Nurses Training School.

The number of beds is made up as follows:

Napier Ward (Male Surgical).....	23
Godley Ward (Female Surgical).....	23
Don Ward (Geriatric).....	18
" (Isolation).....	5
Children's Ward	19
Maternity Block	15
John Ward (Male Medical)	29
Victoria Ward (Female Medical)	25
Intensive Care Unit	3
Recovery Unit	5
Private Corridor	17
Total	<u>182</u>

The following table shows in-patient statistics for the year under review compared with 1969:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Total daily bed-counts:	39323	24758
Average number of patients per day:	108	68
Average length of stay (days):	10	14
Number of admissions	3762	1752
Number of deaths	156	103

One thousand and three operations were performed in the major operating theatre during the year, as against 883 in 1969.

The break-down of operations is as follows:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
General Surgery	464	332
Gynaecology	218	193
Urology	68	93
Orthopaedic	112	92
Thoracic	11	15
E.N.T.	92	117
Dental	-	12
Ophthalmic	38	28
Neuro Surgery	-	1
	<u>1003</u>	<u>883</u>

OUT-PATIENTS DEPARTMENT

The Out-Patient Department provides a twenty-four hour Accident and Emergencies Service. All clinics are open to Gibraltarians, other resident British subjects and certain categories of Aliens.

The General Medical Clinics are held every morning and afternoon except on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and Public Holidays.

Attendance at morning General Medical Clinics is on payment of a flat rate of 2/-. This Clinic is limited to 30 patients daily and there is no previous booking. In addition to these morning General Medical Clinics and other morning clinics are held, which are in the nature of "Casualty Clinics", for Emergencies and Industrial accidents covered by the Industrial Injuries Insurance Scheme.

The afternoon General Medical Clinics are attended by appointment booked beforehand. Patients requiring a Specialist's opinion are referred to Special Clinics. Special clinics are held by appointment for patients referred by the General Medical Clinics or by Private General Practitioners.

The following is a list of Special Clinics held:

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat
 Diseases of the Eye
 Orthopaedic
 Fractures
 Gynaecological
 Medical
 Dental
 General Surgical
 Sick Children
 Diabetic Clinic
 Psychiatric.

The Out-Patient Department undertakes injections and dressings prescribed in Out-Patient clinics free of charge. The Blood Department is a self-contained department, responsible for a Central Syringe Service, and Central Sterile Supply Department which came into operation in December. They all work in close liaison with the Out-Patient Department.

The Dental Clinics are held on Tuesday mornings and Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings for extractions only, under Gas and Oxygen anaesthesia or local anaesthetic.

The Clinics for Diseases of the Eye are held daily and the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic once per week. The Department is under the responsibility of Mr. J. Borastero, S.R.N., D.O.N.

In addition to those patients having booked appointments 906 patients were seen suffering from domestic and industrial accidents and other emergencies during the year. Patients with minor ailments not seen by the Ophthalmologist but seen by Mr. Borastero are not included in the report.

The Department also holds an Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic approximately every three months by Mr. Shaw, Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant from the United Kingdom.

The number of patients seen at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics is given under Out-Patient statistics.

A small number of children suffering from squint are given Orthoptic treatment twice weekly by Mr. Borastero.

The total number of patients seen during the year was as follows:

Adults, new patients	1740
" , old patients	947
Total:	<u>2687</u>

Out of 2687 patients 1057 prescriptions for glasses were issued.

Children, New Patients	491
" , Old Patients	413
Total:	<u>904</u>

Out of 904 patients 271 prescriptions for glasses were issued.

Domestic and Industrial cases:	906
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During the year a total of 32 major and 6 intermediate operations were performed.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

Radiographic work in this department during the year comprised the following:

1. Emergency Accident Cases
2. Cases as requested from hospital Staff Doctors/Surgeons, i.e. Cholecystograms, intra-venous pyelograms, retrograde pyelograms, spines, skulls, etc.
3. Routine chest x-rays prior to employment in Government and Public Services and Immigrants.
4. Cases for the:
 - (i) Out-Patient Clinics
 - (ii) Ante-natal
 - (iii) General Practitioners
 - (iv) Port Medical Officers - Accidents on board Merchant Ships.

The statistics for the year were as follows:

Number of patients examined	8382
Gastro intestinal examinations performed	253
Patients examined on Screen	17
Gall Bladder (Oral)	193
Gall Bladder (I.V.C.)	11
Renal (I.V.C.)	129
Tomograms	39
Bronchograms	12
Extremities	1496
Spines	393
Skulls	174
Cases requiring x-ray control during operations	10
Femoral Arteriograms	1
Sinograms	2
Hystero-Salpingograms	2
Chests	5270
Patients x-rayed with Mobile Unit in Ward	192
Patients x-rayed during pregnancy	52
Abdominal investigations	540
Dental (teeth)	16
Ribs	39
Mandibles	33
Cranial Sinuses	154
Cranial Mastoids	21
Pelvis and Hips	143
Intra-Occular-Foreign Bodies	5
Micturating Cystograms	4
Simple Extremities during operations	2
Salivary glands	3
Retrograde Pyelograms	2
Total number of films used	13259
Total Number of work units	14935
Total Number of cases requiring x-ray after normal hours	178

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

The Physiotherapy Department has been very busy throughout the year and both in-patients and out-patients have benefitted greatly from the various forms of treatment.

Consultant orthopaedic and fracture clinics are held weekly in the Department.

Treatments given during the year were as follows:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Radiant Heat	3747	3558
Massage	1506	1275
Exercises	13769	9428
Faradism	492	356
Galvanism	59	0
Ultra Violet	137	130
Short Wave Diathermy	3100	2878
Contrast Baths	38	6
Ultra Sonic	64	0
Traction	49	119
Wax	176	620
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>23137</u>	<u>18380</u>

The total number of patients treated by the Department was 2500 compared with 1874 in 1969.

Number of patients who attended the Fracture Clinic	245	328
Number of patients who attended the Orthopaedic Clinic	432	420
Number of patients who attended Review Orthopaedic Clinic	900	634

SPEECH THERAPY DEPARTMENT

The Speech Therapy Services continued as in the previous year under the direction of Mr. S. Abudarham, L.C.S.T.

The referral system for children has now been changed with the approval of the Principal School Medical Officer and Teachers are now allowed to refer direct to the Speech Therapist. This was done in order to prevent referrals from piling up at the School Health Clinic. If a child, in the Speech Therapist's opinion needs to be seen by a doctor he is referred directly by him. Cases of Ear, Nose and Throat disorders are usually referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon. Other cases are referred to the patient's private doctor.

Since last July, when the clinic opened, twenty-nine new patients have been admitted. This figure includes two adults.

There are at present three instead of two groups attending the clinic for language stimulation, one group of five attending a class for children with reading difficulties and several groups of two for other disorders such as stammering and dysenia.

Most patients are progressing as steadily as can be expected from an average attendance of half an hour a week. The main reason for lack of progress has been poor attendance or breaking of continuity of attendance at certain decisive points during the course.

A series of five lectures including a practical demonstration of equipment, etc., were given this term to student nurses.

The situation regarding the School for handicapped children remains as before and no further visits have been made. Even though the Adult Speech Therapy Service has less patients than before, over the past two months, the children patients have doubled in number and consequently it has not been possible to attend to this school in the way it deserves.

The following is a summary of the work done by this department

Average number of patients treated per month	40
Patients referred	113 (since April)
New patients admitted	29 (since July)
Average number of attendances per month	123
Total number of attendances since July	614
Total number of attendances	979)
Refusals	14)(since April)
Patients discharged after assessment	37)
Patients discharged after treatment	24)

SOCIAL HYGIENE

Treatment for venereal diseases is available, and under the terms of the International Agreement, Merchant Seamen or any other visitors of all nationalities can attend treatment free of charge at any time of the day.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Gonorrhoea	34	38
Chancre	35	15
Smears	46	56
Non-specific urethritis	11	18
Admissions	-	-

(2) St. Joseph's Hospital

St. Joseph's is the only psychiatric hospital in Gibraltar. It has fifty beds, four of which are accommodated in single rooms which form a unit for short-stay patients, with a common sitting-room, bathrooms and other conveniences. Like the other hospitals, it caters principally for the resident civilian community and passengers and members of the crews of ships calling at our port, but patients from the armed forces and British Subjects from Spain are also admitted. Admission is subject to the same administrative conditions as apply to the other hospitals in the Department.

As previously stated the conversion of the King George V Hospital premises into a modern psychiatric unit to house this Hospital's patients is scheduled for completion in July 1971.

The Occupational Therapy Department is sited within the precincts of the hospital and although it provides occupational and diversional therapy for patients in the other hospitals who may require it, the bulk of its work is concerned with patients from St. Joseph's some twenty of whom attend the department twice daily. More details of the work of the Occupational Therapy Department will be found further on.

An out-patient clinic is held every Thursday afternoon at St. Joseph's Hospital with the Superintendent, Dr. C.M. Montegriffo, in attendance. This clinic is additional to a psychiatric clinic held on Friday mornings by Dr. C.M. Montegriffo at St. Bernard's Hospital. A clinic was also held in November of this year by the Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. K. Granville-Grossman, from the United Kingdom, in consultation with Dr. Montegriffo.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

When the staff situation permitted patients were taken to football matches and to the Regal or Queen's cinema and to similar outings throughout the year, accompanied by the staff. During the summer they were taken to Alameda Gardens and to the beach. About thirty patients were taken to the Annual Fair accompanied by the staff from the hospital and occupational therapy department.

As in previous years, members of the Jewish Hospital Committee supplied cakes for high teas on all their Feast Days.

Tea parties were held monthly by the members of the Gibraltar League of Hospital Friends, who also held social evenings on several occasions, they also taught patients how to look after the garden.

Each patient received a Christmas present from the Red Cross and from Miss P. Smith, ex Occupational Therapist. Presents were also given to each patient by the Matron at the Christmas party. Cigarettes were received on several occasions during the year from Messrs. Saccone and Speed Ltd., and also from the Revenue Department at Waterport.

Patients attended Holy Mass at the nearby St. Joseph's Church as well as at the Hospital Chapel where Mass was celebrated by the Hospital Chaplain Rev. Father McGrail.

IN-PATIENT STATISTICS

The following table shows the in-patients statistics for the year ending 31st December 1970, compared with 1969:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Average number of patients per day	54	55
Number of admissions	60	52
Number of discharges	50	56
Number of deaths	9	6
Voluntary patients	30	30
Temporary patients	18	18
Certified patients	6	6
Probation Orders	-	1

8 patients had courses of electro-convulsive-therapy receiving a total of 24 shocks in all. The figures for 1969 were 5 and 14 respectively.

DISEASE TREATED

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Epilepsy	1	1
G.P.I.	3	4
Schizophrenia	20	14
Paranoid schizophrenia	7	8
Manic-depressive	2	1
Senile dementia	8	8
Oligophrenia	10	10
Involutional melancholia	1	2
Alcoholic	-	4
Agitated-melancholia	1	2
Acute depression	2	2

OUT-PATIENTS DEPARTMENT

The number of attendances during the year was as follows:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Total number of attendances	796	678
Number of patients for E.C.T.	1	1
Number of shocks given	24	9

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

The patients attending Occupational Therapy sessions in the Department on weekday mornings make stool seating, embroidery, knitting, weaving, canework and lampshades and also engage themselves in painting, rug making, the making of cane pictures, etc.

During the summer the patients spend half an hour in the garden doing physical exercises and playing various ball games. They go swimming once a week and for a morning walk at least once a week throughout the year, while weather is fine.

During the afternoon sessions the patients are occupied with games such as Ludo, Bingo, Beetle drive, Ten Pins and Draughts.

During the year twenty patients received Occupational Therapy.

(3) Infectious Diseases Hospital

Under the term of the International Sanitary Conventions for Maritime and Aerial Navigation the Gibraltar Government is responsible for the upkeep and administration of this hospital.

Though primarily a civilian hospital, arrangements exist whereby its use may be shared by the Naval, Military and Air Force Authorities.

The Hospital occupies an ideally situated site on the Upper Rock well away from the Town areas and isolated from dwellings. Accommodation for ten patients is available at short notice. This number is considered sufficient by modern standards. A caretaker and his wife are in residence and Nursing Staff is supplied by the Department as and when required.

One case of suspected smallpox was admitted during the course of the year but was discharged after a very short stay in the hospital.

OUT-PATIENTS STATISTICS

Clinic	Days Held	Attending Doctor	Number of attendances	
			1970	1969
Diabetic	Tuesday afternoons	Dr. I. Harvey	1293	1432
General Medical	Monday, Wednesday & Thursday afternoons	Dr. I. Harvey Dr. S. Benady	1995	1974
Special Preparatory	Friday afternoons	Dr. I. Harvey Dr. S. Benady	204	180
Medical	Wednesday mornings	Dr. J.J. Giraldi	480	404
School Clinic Sick Children	Saturday mornings Tuesday & Thursday mornings	Dr. H.G. Triay	310	301
Ophthalmic	Tuesday to Saturday Mornings	Mr. C. Suarez	1797	2462
Ear, Nose and Throat	Monday afternoons	Mr. D.J. Toomey	764	826
Psychiatric	Friday mornings	Dr. C.M. Montegriffo	250	215
Fracture	Friday afternoons	Mr. D.J. Toomey	276	337
Orthopaedic	Monday & Tuesday afternoons	Surg. Capt. E.H. Murchison	1718	1275
Dental	Tuesday & Saturday mornings. Wednesday afternoons	Mr. J.J. Cochrane	3617	2615
Gynaec. Clinic	Thursday mornings	Mr. B. Keane	905	899
Morning Clinic	Monday to Saturday mornings	Dr. R. Valarino	6878	6914
General Surgical	Monday & Friday mornings. Tuesday & Wednesday afternoons	Mr. B. Keane Mr. D.J. Toomey	3492	3253
Accidents & Emergencies	Every morning		13074	12176
TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCE:			<u>37053</u>	<u>35263</u>

